Dr J G Ramsey

THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

One paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily, 1 year,	$10 00
" 6 months,	5 00
" 1 month,	1 00
Weekly, 1 year,	$3 00
" 6 months,	2 00
" 1 month,	50

Cash in advance.

Rates of Advertising.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Ten lines or less, small type, or one inch space, to constitute a square.

1 Square, 1 day,	$ 1 00
1 " 1 week,	3 50
1 " 2 "	6 00
1 " 3 "	8 00
1 " 1 month,	10 00
1 " 2 "	15 00
1 " 3 "	20 00

To Advertisers in Detail.

THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Quarter Column	1	month,	$20 00
" "	2	"	30 00
" "	3	"	40 00
Half Column	1	"	30 00
" "	2	"	42 00
" "	3	"	50 00
One Column	1	"	50 00
" "	2	"	75 00
" "	3	"	100 00

Special Notices will be charged by the square one dollar for each insertion, for one week; and seventy-five cents for each insertion, for 1 month.

No advertisement inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

It will be noticed that many of the rates are fractional, the cause of which is the following section of the act of March 3, 1865:

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the duties imposed in section ninety four of the act to which this is an amendment, as hereinbefore amended, there shall be levied, collected and paid upon the goods, wares and merchandise therein mention, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, an increase of one-fifth or twenty per centum of the duties or rates of duty now provided in said section, whether ad valorem or specific: *Provided:* That the additional duties or rates of duty herein mentioned shall not apply to coal, illuminating oil, refined, and naptha,, benzine and benzole, wood screws, poper of all descriptions, printed books, magazines, pamphlets, reviews, and similar publications, leaf and manufactured tobacco. snuff, cigars, cigarettes and cheroots.

GENERAL AND LICENSE TAX.

ADVERTISEMENTS,	3 ℔ ct
AGENTS, insurance,	$10 00
do foreign,	50 00
ALE, per barrel of 31 gallons	1 00
in bottles, for each 31 gallons, when the duty has not been previously paid on the liquor contained therein,	1 00
AEBROTYPES, same as "Photographs."	
ANIMAL OILS, per gal.	6 cts
APOTHECARIES,	$10 00
ARCHITECTS,	10 00
ASSAYERS, assaying gold and silver, or either, of a value not exceeding in one year, $250,000,	100 00
When the value exceeds $250,000 and does not exceed $500,000,	200,00
When the value exceeds $500,000,	500,00
AUCTIONEERS, whose annual sales do not exceed $10,	10 00
Whose annual sales exceed $10,	20 00
Auction sales of goods, real estate, merchandise, articles and things, including all sales of stocks, bonds and other securities, on gross amount of sale,	¼ of 1 ℔ ct
AWNINGS,	6 ℔ ct
BAGS,	6 ℔ ct
BAND IRON, See Iron.	
BANKERS, using capital not exceeding $50,000,	$100 00
Using capital exceeding $50,000, for every additional $1,000 in excess of $50,000,	2 00
BANKS, on av. amount of deposits, each month,	1-24 of 1 per ct.
On average amount of circulation, each month,	1-12 of 1 per ct
Issuing above 20 per ct of their capital in circulating notes, additional,	1-6 of 1 per ct
On average amount of capital beyond the amount invested in U. S. Bonds, each month,	1-24 of 1 per ct
On all dividends,	5 per ct
Not making dividends or profits.	5 per ct
On circulation of State Banks issued after July 1, 1866,	10 ℔ ct
BARKS, hulls of, hereafter built, or fin'd	2 2-5 per ct
BARGES, on gross receipts,	2½ per ct
BYRATES, sulphate of, per 100 lbs,	15 2-5 per ct
BEER, See malt liquors,	
BENZINE, per gal.	20 cts
BENZOLE, per gal.	20 cts
BI-CARBOFATE OF SODA, per lb	6 mills
BILLIARD TABLES, kept for use, each	$10 00
" ROOMS, for each table,	10 00
BILLAEADS,	6 per ct
BINDERS' BOARD,	3 per ct
BOILERS, and all their parts of steam engine locomotive and marine,	6 per ct
BOILERS, of all kinds,	6 per ct
BOLTS, iron. (see iron.)	
BONDL of canal companies,	5 per ct
Auction sales of, on gross amount of sales	¼ of 1 per ct
BONE, manufactures of, wholly or in part, if not otherwise specified,	6 per ct
BONNETS,	6 per ct
BOOKS,	5 per ct
BOOTMAKER. making articles to order as custom work, and not for sale generally, shall, to the amount of $1,000. be exempt from duty, and for any one excess beyond the amount of $1,000,	6 per ct
BOOTS, ready made.	6 per ct
BOWLING ALLEYS, for each alley,	$10 00
BRANDY, distilled from grapes, per gal.	50 cts
" distilled from apples or peaches, per gal.	1 50
Brandy, (See spirits)	
BRASS,	3 3-5 per ct
Nails or rivets,	3 3-5 per ct
Rolled, in rods or sheets,	3 3-5 per ct
When made of copper and spelter, on which a duty of three per centum ad valorem shall have been assessed and paid, three per centum on the increased value only therof	3 3-5 per ct
When no duty has been paid on ingots, pigs or bars,	6 per ct
BREWERS,	$50 00
Who manufacture less than 500 barrels per year,	$25,00
BRICKS,	3 3-5 per ct
BRIDGES, toll on gross receipts,	3 per ct
BRISTLES, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	6 per ct
BROKERS, upon all sales of merchandise, produce, or other goods,	½ of 1 per ct
Upon all sales and contracts for sales of stocks bonds, foreign exchange, promissory notes or other securities,	1 20 of 1 per ct
Upon all sales or contracts for sales of gold and silver, bullion and coin.	1-10 of 1 per ct
BRGKERS,	$50 00
Pawn, using capital not exceeding $50,000.	$50 00
do using capital in excess of fifty thousand dollars, for every additional thousand in excess of fifty thousand,	$2
Builders,	25
Whose contracts in any one year exceed twenty thousand dollars, on every additional one thousand in excess of twenty-five thousand,	1
Bullion, to be paid by the assayer,	3-5 of 1 per ct
Sales of, or contracts of	1-10 of 1 per ct
Butchers,	$10
Whose annual sales do not exceed ten thousand dollars, and butchers who retail butcher's meat exclusively, by themselves or agents, and persons who sell shell or other fish, or both, traveling from place to place, and not from any shop or stand,	$5
Calfskins, tanned,	6 per ct
Patent,	6 per ct
Calves, exceeding three months old, slaughtered each,	40 cts
Under three months old, each,	5 cts
Canals, on gross receipts,	2½ per ct
When the water is used for mining purposes on gross receipts,	2½ per ct
Canal companies, interest on bonds, coupons, dividends or profits carried to the account of any fund.	5 per ct
Navigation companies, on interest, coupons, dividend, or profits carried to the account of any fund,	5 per ct
Candy, sugar (see sugar candy.)	
Capeles of whatever material made	6 per ct
Caps,	6 per ct
Cards, printed,	6 per ct
Carriages, &c., values at fifty dollars and not exceeding one hundred, including the harness,	$1
Valued at above one hundred dollars and not above two	2
Exceeding in value two hundred and not exceeding three,	3
Exceeding three hundred and not exceeding five,	6
Exceeding five hundred dollars,	10
Cassia, ground. and all imitation of, per lb	1 1-5 cts
Castile Soap, See soap,	
Cattle Brokers, whose annual sales do not exceed ten thousand dollars,	10
Whose annual sales exceed ten thousand dollars, for each additional thousand	1
Cattle, slaughtered, over three months old, except when slaughtered for their hides and tallow exclusively, each	forty cts
Under three months old, each,	five cts
Cavendish tobacco, per pound,	forty cts
Cement, made wholly or in part of glue, to be sold in a liquid state, per gal.	forty cts
Chemical productions, all uncompounded, not otherwise provided for	6 per ct
Cheroots, (see cigars)	
Chocolote, prepared, per pound,	1 4-5 per ct
Cigars—Cigarettes made of tobacco, inclosed in a paper wrapper, and put up in packages, containing not more than 25 cigarettes, and valued at nor more than five dollars per one hundred packages, per package,	5 cts
All cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, made wholly of tobacco. or of any substitute therefor, per thousand,	$10
Circulars, printed,	6 per ct
Circuses,	$100
Circuses, on gross receipts,	2 per ct
Cistern Bottoms. (See molasses) per lb	1½ ct
Civil Engineers,	$10
Claim Agents,	10
Clocks,	6 per ct
Clock movements, sold without being cased	6 per ct
Cloth, and all textile or kitted or felted fabrics of cotton, wool, or other materials, before the same has been dyed, printed, or bleach-	
ed, and on all cloth painted, enameled, thirred, tarred, varnished, or oiled,	6 per ct
Or fabrics, when made of thread, yarn, or warps, upon which a duty shall have been assessed and paid, shall be assessed and pay a duty on the increased value only	
Clothing, ar articles of dress, made to order—on excess over one thousand dollars,	6 per ct
Ready made,	6 per ct
Cloths—On all cloths of silk, cotton, or other material, dyed, painted, or bleached, on which a day or tax shall have been paid before the same were so dyed, painted, or bleached, the duty of 6 per centum shall be assessed only on the increased value thereof.	
Cloves, ground, and all imitations of, per pound,	1 1-5 ct
Cloves, stems, ground, and all imitations, per pound,	1 1-5 ct
Coal, all mineral, except pea coal, or dust coal per ton,	6 cts
Coal Gas (see gas.)	
Coal oil, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, or shale, exclusively, refined per gallon,	15 cts
Coal illuminating oil, refined, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, and all other bituminous substances used for the purposes, per gal.	twenty cts
Coal Oil Distillers,	fifty dols
Cocoa, prepared, per pound,	1 4-5 ct
Coffee, ground, per pound,	1 1-5 ct
All preparations of which coffee forms a part and in all ungrouud substitutes for coffee, per pound,	1 1-5 ct
Commercial Brokers,	twenty dols
Concert Halls,	one hundred dols
Confectioners,	ten dols
Confectionery, made wholly or in dart of sugar same as sugar candy,	
Contractors,	twenty-five dols
Contractors, whose contracts, in any one year exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, for foe each additional thousand in excess of twenty-five thousand,	$1
Conveyancers,	ten dols
Copper rolled,	3 3-5 per ct
Ingots, pigs or bars,	3 3-5 per ct
Nails or rivets,	3 3-5 per ct
When duties has not been paid on ingots, bars or pigs.	6 per ct
Manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	6 per ct
Cotton, raw, per pound,	2 cts
Manufacturers of wholly or in part, not otherwise provided for,	6 per ct
Fabrics, woven, knit or felted, before dyed printed, bleached, or prepared in any other manner,	6 per ct
Umbrellas and parasols,	6 per ct
Coupons,	5 per ct

[*To be Continued.*]

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

Newbern, N. C.

Having resumed business at their old stand will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

Cotton, Naval-Stores, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Flour, Dried Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Also, to receiving and forwarding Goods.

Regular lines of steamers and sailing vessels are now running between Newbern, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NEWBERN, N. C.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

Will give strict attention to the selling or leasing of every description of Real Estate. Persons in any portion of North Carolina having *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Town or City Property* which they wish to dispense of will find it to their interest to correspond with us.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NEWBERN, N. C.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

Persons wishing to purchase or lease *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Town or City Property* in any portion of North Carolina will find it their interest to correspond with us.

July 13. 1m-52

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

121 Front St., New York.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.

Robert R. Swepson, Sam'l. G. Murphy, New York City.
Chas. P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Dan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C. july 5-d6m

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

NORTH CAROLINA ADVERTISER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED in the City of Raleigh, an Agency for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estate in North Carolina. In connection therewith. and as auxiliary thereto, they will publish a double sheet twenty-four column weekly newspaper, wherein will be advertised free of cost, all lands offered for sale through their agency, and which will be devoted to the dissemination of information concerning the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing, and other resources of the State. By means of competent Agents in every County they will show the present advancement and special capabilities for future development.

It will be found, on investigation, that no State in the Union can present such a combination of advantages as North Carolina. Situated midway between the colder regions of the North and the more tropical climes of the South, its lands stretching from the sea coast to the mountains, yield bountiful returns of cotton, tobacco, rice, grain, fruits, pasturage, grapes and other products, while in its bosom lie rich mines of gold and iron, copper, lead, coal, and other minerals, its rivers afford water power sufficient for the most extensive factories, and in its forests are boundless supplies of naval stores, timber and material for tanning. Under the recent change in the system of labor it becomes the interest of proprietors to part with a portion of their real estate, and it is the object of this enterprise, through agencies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other chief cities, to bring these abundant resources of the State to the notice of men of energy and capital, to get together the seller and the buyer, and to aid in starting North Carolina in a career of prosperity heretofore unknown.

The ADVERTISER will be furnished free of charge to all customers, and to others at one dollar per annum. The first number will be issued by the 1st of July, or sooner, if the type and necessary material already ordered, can be procured from New York before that time. Those desirous to advertise in the first number will please communicate to the undersigned at once. Moderate commissions will be charged where sales are made,

BATTLE, HECK & CO.,
KEMP P. BATTLE. Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. HECK.
B. P. WILLIAMSON.
June 22d, 1865. 34-1m

KEMP P. BATTLE. J. M. HECK. B. P. WILLIAMSON.

NORTH CAROLINA

Land Agency.

BATTLE, HECK & CO., RALEIGH, N. C. will buy, sell and lease, adjust titles of, pay taxes on, and take general care of all kinds of Real Estate, gold, copper, lead, iron and other mines, water powers &c.

Through reliable agents in every county, accurate information will be given about particular localities, tracts of lands, etc,

Will likewise undertake the collection of debts in North Carolinia and elsewhere, by suit or otherwise.

Communications confidential. Commissions and charges moderate.

Raleigh June 12, 1865. je18-4

*** All paper in the State copy 4 times and send bill to Battle, Heck and Co.

TOWN ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS, WE THE COMMISSIONERS of the town of Salisbury, deem it of the utmost importance that a sufficient Police and Patrol force be organized within said town.

Therefore be it ordained, That in accordance with Sec. 22d of the charter of the town of Salisbury, an enrollment of all free white male inhabitants from the age of 18 and upwards, within the corporate limits of said town, shall take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 12th. 13th and 14th instants, commencing at 9 A. M., and closing at 5 P. M, each day.

Be it further ordained, That all free white male inhabitants who fail to enroll their names within the time on the days named shall be fined the sum of Ten Dollars and be enrolled for double duty.

Be it further ordained, That the Intendant of Police and Clerk of the Board of Commissioners attend at the Town Hall, each day at the hours named to enroll the names THOS. C. McNEELY.
C. B C.

July 11, 1865. d3t

TO THE PEOPLE.

TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS A LARGE and varied assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.—in part and on hand the following articles:

Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Indigo, Calomel, Blue Mass, Ayres' Pills, Brandreth's Pills, Copperas, Madder, Soda, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, McLane's Vermifuge, Snuff, &c., &c., &c.

At Sill's old Drug Store. JNO. H. ENNISS.
July 11, 1865. dtf

HIDES, HIDES.

I HAVE ON HAND a fine lot of large No. 1 beef hides to which I call the attention of tanners in this vicinity.

J. F. HUBER, Capt. and C. S.
1st Div. 23d A. C.
Salisbury, July 17, '65 5t—55

THE UNION BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 21, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR.

Confiscation Inaugurated.

Confiscation has been inaugurated in Richmond. A correspondent writing from that city under date of the 10th inst., says:

A Confiscation Department has been duly inaugurated in this city, under the auspices of Judge Underwood, with his son as one of the chief officers. The preliminaries in the work of confiscation were commenced to-day by the seizure of the Tredegar Works, the property of General Joseph R. Anderson, and the service of notices upon the tenantry of other citizens of wealth to pay no more rent to the parties from whom they rented the property. Among these citizens I have heard mentioned the names of Joseph H. and Wm. G. Crenshaw, James H. Grant, Wm. G. Allen, the Haxalls, former proprietors of the celebrated Haxall flour mills, and many others of the wealthiest citizens of Richmond. The Confiscation agents engaged all day taking descriptions of the property liable to confiscation and giving notices staying the payment of rents to the reputed owners. This movement was apprehended since the failure of the deputation from this city to induce the President to modify the thirteenth clause of his Amnesty proclamation, which excepts from pardon persons worth over twenty thousand dollars. It was supposed at first that this clause had reference only to parties who hold commissions in the rebel army above the rank of colonel, or a corresponding rank in the navy. Now, however, the opinion seems to prevail that all persons in the Confederacy not known to have been loyal to the United States government are subject to this decree of confiscation. All seem now to concur in the idea that the agrarian policy is to be enforced, and that a sweeping system of confiscation, which will embrace all classes owning over twenty thousand dollars' worth of property, has been fully and finally determined upon with a view to the payment of the Northern war debt, or as much of it as possible.

The consequence is a perfect stagnation of all enterprise in the way of rebuilding or improving house property. Fully three-fourths if not more, of the lots included in the burnt district are liable to confiscation according to the principle which seems to be determined upon. That being the case, the city is destined to continue in its present condition for a long time to come, unless the decree of confiscation is promptly enforced and the rights of property in this district finally determined.

The confiscation list, as I understand, embraces, among a series of other buildings in this city, the Spottswood Hotel, the property of Joseph H. Crenshaw; the United States Hotel, the property in part of the Cabell family; the Exchange Hotel, the property of Lancaster and Son, brokers; the St. Charles Hotel, which was used as a hospital for a time by the rebel government, owned by a wealthy firm in this city; several houses the property of Mr. William C. Allen, a citizen of large wealth, and a large number of other houses, a list of which I will endeavor to send you by next mail.

The city is in a state of considerable excitement in consequence of this movement and men who lately esteemed themselves worth hundreds of thousands now look forward to a future of distress and poverty. Many regret that they had not sold out before this movement was practically inaugurated. They have had many favorable offers, but refused to accept them from an idea that property would rapidly enhance under the influence of the large competition which bids fair to arise within the next six months. Parties who have already been pardoned are deeply concerned about the fate of their property, the inference from the President's response to the Richmond delegation leading to the impression that the pardon only remitted the offence of treason, leaving them liable to the penalties decreed by the Confiscation act.

In the above will be found all the information we have been able to gather on the subject. It is a sad and important matter and will not only grieve but surprise our people. The proclamation of President Johnsons having been silent as to the subject of lands had satisfied the public mind that the Confiscation law would not be enforced. The proceedings in Richmond have dispelled the illusion—and the probability is that the lands of rebels will pay the penalty of rebellion.

MASONRY.

The opponents of Masonry if there be any are silenced forever. While the religious press and many of those who pretend to be disciples of Christ press hard on the dogs of war, and are foul mouthed in speaking of their brethren of the South, Masonry rebukes them—and rises at once to a sublimity that it has never attained before. It is a simple but a great fact that the Masons of Massachusetts sent greetings and words of brotherly love to their brothers in the South. This is the first word of kind feeling and of sympathy that we have seen exhibited by the North, and therefore we say Masonry cometh nearer to that doctrine that preacheth kindness and charity to our fellow men than any of the Christian men who speak through the christian press or from the pulpits of the North.

Religious Tolerance.

Wallace Butler, a member of the Second Presbyterian Church at St. Louis, was expelled on Sunday last because he refused to acknowledge that he had sin'ed in joining the Rebel army. He is a recently returned Confederate soldier.—Who stands the best chance for salvation, the rebel or the fanatic? The former is poor indeed, but not so humble we hope as to ask admission to a communion table that rejects him. The Raleigh Progress of yesterday, truly says: "Southern soldiers are generally bankrupt in all save honor and courage."

GENERAL NEWS.

The following rebel officers arrived at Fortress Monroe lately *en route* home: Major Gen. Huger, Captain Huger (son of the Gen.) Col. Robert Martin, Tenth Kentucky cavalry; Lieut. Meade Woodson, Company C, First Kentucky cavalry; Major Currel, ex-commissioner of Exchange at Mobile; Capt. Brashear, Inspector Gen. Magruder's staff; Captain Selden, Aid-de-Camp on Gen. Price's staff; Captain Harper, of Lee's army; Captain Crump, Quartermaster; Surgeon H. J. Key, Captain Gins Post Quartermaster; Captain Pettigrew, of Lee's body guard; Lieutenant McGilton, Lieutenant Fontleroy, of the Confederate navy; Cadet Douglas.

Townes has been re-elected mayor of Petersburg.

There has been a great flood in New Jersey.

Robinson, the soldier, who saved Secretary Seward's life, has been presented with a farm by the Hon O. B. Matteson.

Burley, the raider, has been discharged on two thousand dollars bail.

Secretary Harlan has signed a contract with the Architectural Iron Company of New York, at one hundred and fifty six thousand dollars, for extending the Congressional Library.

The theatre imbroglio in Washington excites talk. Mr. Foard was told that he would not be allowed to use his theatre for theatrical purposes. Nothing was said about any further purchase of the theatre by the government. The theatre remains closed, and the actors and actresses collected by Mr. Ford are doing their best to find means to return home or reach some place of employment. Mr. Ford appears in a rather indignant card. The actors charge that it is all a dodge of the Christian Association to depreciate the value of the property and force Ford to sell it to them at a loss. Mr. Ford's Baltimore company have already given seventeen hundred dollars to the Lincoln monument fund.

The Richmond Republic says, that the prospect of the corn in Virginia, and throughout the Southern States, is very fine. The late rains have given a fresh start to vegitation of every kind. Nature is making haste to bury the traces which the fratricidal strife made upon her bosom.

A novel race took place at Poughkeepsie recently between a newly invented steam wagon, and James B. Bensley, the celebrated American pedestrian, on the race course at Bull's Head.

One hundred and thirty-five pardons were formally passed upon favorably by the Attorney General, on the 13th, and now await the signature of the President. About seventy-five petitions were filed, among them one from the Rebel Major Gen. J. S. Marmaduke.

Green Smith, son of Gerritt Smith, and lately an officer of the Fourteenth N. Y. Heavy, Artillery, sends to Secretary McCulloch, a check for $407 14, money received by him as pay for his services to the government in its hour of need.

Measures have been decided upon in the Interior Department for putting into speedy operation the necessary machinery for the disposal of public lands in the late insurgent States, applications and inquiry upon the subject having been very freely made to the department. Registers and receivers have already been designated for this work in Arkansas, and as soon as this can be done for the other States, those officers will be ordered to repair immediately to their post and open offices for the sale of lands at such central points as will best meet general convenience.

A child named Alice Burns, who attended a picnic in Weston, Mass., on the 12th inst, was seduced away from her young companions and brutally ravished by three ruffians, aged from seventeen to twenty-two years, named Richard O. Baine, Robert Lambert and John McGuerney.

The scoundrels have been arrested, and it is to be hoped will be severely punished. Alice, after the perpetration of the horrible deed, was discovered by her friends in a perfectly insensible state. She still remains in a very critical condition.

It has been decided by Judge Leavitt, of the United States District Court at Cincinnatti, that in cases of seizure of goods under the Internal Revenue law the party proceeded against has a right to a trial by jury.

The Great Fire in New York.

"The fire originated in a defective furnace in the cellar under Groot's restaurant, beneath the office of the Museum, of which latter, happily, there were few. An hour earlier an alarm of fire might have produced a panic among the audience in the lecture-rooms and many lives might have been lost. As it was, however, the

SCENE WITHIN THE MUSEUM

from the moment of the discovery down to the time when, at about 1 o'clock, the last venturesome fireman was driven from his ladder, was one of painful interest; for scarcely had the alarm been sounded in the street when the flames from the furnace below belched into the lower halls of the great edifice, and rendered it manifest that the conflagration, so far the Museum was concerned, had passed human control. Then there was flying to and fro among the attaches of the theatrical department, who vainly strove to save their wardrobe and other valuables; the struggling countrymen who had wandered among the 'microcosm of curiosities rushed hither and thither, seeking egress from the building; presently the police filed in, to guard property and save life, and at length the firemen came clambering up the walls, and howling into the lecture-room, dashing their axes through the floors, and swinging their trumpets, as if to menace the multitude; and to the three or four spectators who preserved sufficient coolness to take sober note of the spectacle, it seemed wonderful that there was not enormous loss of life.

At 1 o'clock the Museum was a mass of fire, and the flames had burst into the adjoining buildings in Fulton street, Broadway, and Ann-street, while the roofs and walls of the buildings in the neighborhood and the eastern front of St. Paul's were menaced, and it seemed as though the entire block through to Nassau street must be consumed. But the firemen, who had now arrived in force poured cataracts of Croton upon the buildings in the centre of the block, and upon the roofs opposite; and one entire company stood in the scorching heat at the head of Vesey-street, and flooding the eastern front of St. Paul's saved the venerable pile from ruin.

From the Museum the flames first crept through the adjoining houses, and into the upper story of Knox's hat store No. 212 Broadway. Tell-tale smoke playing about the main cornic first notified spectators in the street below that this building was doomed. In a few minutes the flames flashed out of the upper story windows on Fulton street, and then belched forth from those on Broadway.

The heat had now become intense and unendurable—The crowd that thronged Park-row, Broadway and the Park were compelled to fall back. The throng that stood in Ann-street were driven half way to Nassau. The buildings on Park-row gave signs of yielding to the heat when the firemen began to play upon them, and for a long time were successful in preventing them from taking fire. The steam from the heated buildings and the dense smoke darkened the air.

The roof of the Museum had now fallen, and the interior of the building was like the crater of a volcano. A stream of heated air issued from the top, and was borne eastward by the breeze directly over the block, carrying with it light articles, pieces of burning wood, shingles, &c. One man on Ann-street, not far from Nassau, was struck on the head by a shingle and knocked down. Others were in much danger by the pieces of burning material falling on their heads and clothing. This served to clear the street, so that the firemen were left masters of the situation.

At 1:30 came a crash resounding like the explosion of a powder magazine.—The whole wall on the Ann-street side had fallen. A cloud of dust and smoke filled the air, making it dark as twilight, and rendering it impossible to descry objects at short distance.

At 1:45 o'clock the Broadway front of the Museum fell in three different sections, one after the other. The first to fall was the part paralled with Broadway, which went over in one mass falling flat on the pavement of the street, and then—and not till then—breaking up into innumerable fragments.

Another section was left in the shape of an elongated triangle, and not unlike the steeple of a church. In a few moments this sunk slowly down, the point still remaining upright and in position until the whole section disappeared. It did not appear to fall, but apparently sunk into the earth. This was exactly analagous to the fall or sinking of the spire of Chichester Cathedral in England a few years ago.

The section of the front wall facing on Park-row, and at a slight deviation from the parallel of Broadway, still remained, and all eyes were turned in its direction. It was a very large, high portion, reaching to the uppermost story. About five minutes later this great facade careened gracefully over and slowly fell—not *in* among the burning ruins—but *out* on Broadway. It fell as a trap door on a hinge and remained intact until it was smashed upon the pavement, sending up a frightful spray of bricks and mortar, and a vast cloud of smoke. This finished the old Museum.

The schok caused by the fall of the Museum front seemed to give a fresh impetus to the flames here, which belched forth streaming almost across Fulton street, and endangering the opposite buildings on the south side.—Thence the fire crept east to adjoining houses on the north side of Fulton street, leaving for a while the lower stories of the Knox building comparatively intact.

The fire, which had now extended through the rear, into the shops and warehouses on Fulton and Ann-streets, burst forth in the upper stories of several buildings, and raged with ungovernable fury, and the huge sparks—many of them as large as a man's hand—which were borne on the breeze over the housetops and lodged far down through the commercial districts of which the Post-office is the centre, threatened to extend the disaster indefinitely. But the occupants of buildings whereon these firebrands fell poured Croton on their roofs, and little damage was caused by the sparks beyond the burning of a number of signs and awnings in Fulton and Nassau streets.

Onward through the devoted block sped the volumes of fire until after two o'clock, when the firemen succeeded in partially checking the flames as they dashed against the solid walls of the sixth building from Broadway, and nothing remained to be done but to save surrounding property. At 3 o'clock the fire was wholly under, and the following numbered buildings had been totally de-

atroyed, the walls of only three being left standing:

On Broadway—Nos. 212, 214, 216, 218, 220 and 222.

On Ann Street—Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16.

On Fulton Street—Nos. 147, 148, 151, 153, and 155.

LOCAL.

NO TIDINGS.

No tidings have been received of those who broke jail a few days since, and we believe no effort has been made for their recapture. Among those who escaped was the scoundrel negro boy who was under sentence of death for committing a rape upon a white woman near this city. These occurrences have become so frequent that we would suggest that all unprotected ladies provide themselves with arms, and thus they can become the protectors of their own honor and life. Had Lucretia the dagger under her pillow when the foul Tarquin rendered darker the night, its point would have been sheathed in his heart and Rome had not been summoned to arms to avenge her wrong.

JENKINS' CORNER.

Messrs. Vaughn & Bancroft have retired with colors flying from Jenkins' corner, and to-day Messrs. McNeely, Young & Co., occupy the store. The stock remaining consisting of new and valuable goods has been sent to Newton, Catawba Co., under charge of Mr. E. L. Brockett.

A VISIT.

We received a visit yesterday from M. S. McKenzie, Esq. of this County. One of the newly appointed Magistrates by Gov. Holden. He came in to qualify and is now fully prepared to marry, issue writs, render judgments, issue warrants, and all these sort of things.

COTTON BURNED.

Eighty bales of cotton was burned on the Western N. C. Railroad on Wednesday last near Statesville. The fire caught from a spark from a locomotive and the cotton and the three cars on which it was packed were entirely consumed. The cotton cost eight thousand in gold and had just been paid for.

THE SALE.

The sale yesterday of Horses, Mules, teams etc., by the quartermaster, drew a large crowd of people to the city. The sale was largely attended and the stock generally brought good prices. Col. W. T. McKesson of Morganton was the largest purchaser.

A VISITOR.

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday A. J. Yates Esq., Editor of the Charlotte *Democrat*.—We hope that his visit to us will be a pleasant and happy one.

GOVERNOR VANCE.

We heard from Governor Vance yesterday. He is at home at Statesville. His friends will be glad to learn that Mrs. Vance is improving in health.

THE TABLEAUX.

The Tableaux will take place to-night at the Town Hall.

From the Nashville Union.

KISSING IN THE DARK.

One of the prettiest and pleasantest mornings of May, or near the close of that delightful month of balmy airs and fragrant flowers, the train for Louisville was freighted with an unusual number of elegant women and gay and nicely dressed men. As usual, among the latter was a large proportion of Uncle Sam's pets with shoulder straps. There was no longer any apprehension of guerrillas or other marauders on the road, and after getting fairly under way, the passengers, catching the spirit of lovely morn, addressed themselves to the task of making time pass off pleasantly.

It was not long ere all, who were so disposed, were enjoying themselves in some way. On one of the seats in the ladies' car was a married lady with a little daughter; opposite, facing them, was another child, a son, and a colored "lady"—we believe they are all "ladies" now—with the baby. The mother of these children was a beautiful matron, with sparkling eyes, in exuberant health and vivacious spirits. Behind her sat a young lieutenant, dressed to kill, and seeking a victim. He scraped up an acquaintance with the mother by attentions to the children. It was not long before he was essaying to make himself very agreeable to her, and by the time the sun began to decline one would have thought they were old familiar friends.

The lieutenant felt that he had made an impression—his elation manifested it. The lady dreaming of no wrong, suspecting no evil, was apparently pleased with her casual acquaintance. By-and-by the train approached the tunnel at Muldrough Hill. The gay and festive lieutenant leaned over and whispered something in the lady's ear. It was noticed that she appeared as thunder-struck, and her eyes immediately after flamed with indignation. A moment more and a smile lighted up her features. What changes! That smile, it was not of pleasure, but was sinister. It was unperceived by the lieutenant. She made him a reply which rejoiced him apparently very much.

For the understanding properly of the narrative—this o'er true tale—we must tell the reader what was whispered, and what replied. Whispered the lieutenant, "I mean to kiss you when we get into the tunnel!" Replied the lady, "It will be dark; who will see it?" Into earth's bowels, into the tunnel, ran the cars.—Lady and colored nurse quickly changed seats. Gay lieutenant threw his arm around the lady sable, pressed her cheek to his, and fast and furious ra'ned kisses on her lips. In a few moments the train came out into the broad daylight; white lady looked amazed, colored lady bashful, blushing; gay lieutenant befogged. "Jane," said the lady, "what have you been doing?"

Responded colored lady, "Nothing!" "Yes, you have," said the white lady, not in undertone, but in a voice that attracted the attention of all in the car.—"See how your collar is rumpled, and your bonnet mashed." Jane, poor colored beauty, hung her head a moment, the "observed of all observers," and then, turning around to the lieutenant, replied, "This man hugged and kissed me in the tunnel!" Loud and long was the laugh that followed among the passengers.—The white lady enjoyed the joke amazingly. Lieutenant looked like a sheep-stealing dog, left the car and was seen no more during the trip.

A Worm on the Cotton.

We announce with the deepest regret the appearance of worms, at this early season, near the city on the other side of the river. A gentleman brought to us to-day from his plantation two specimens of the creatures. Myriads have appeared upon his place, and have made their way to the young cotton plants.—Thus far they have done no injury to the cotton. There is reason—and we sincerely hope it will prove well founded—to believe that this worm is not identical with the army worm which committed such serious havoc last year. The army worms appeared much later, about the tenth of August. Most of them were of a green color, we are informed, and after a few days became a light yellow with two large black stripes. The worm of this year is green with black and green stripes. The negroes say it appeared two years ago, doing the cotton no injury but subsisting on grass and corn. We trust that the planters' labor and anticipations of a crop this year may not be thrown away. Louisiana has been, it would seem, unfortunate enough of late, to be spared this new disaster.—*N. O. Times July* 1.

Disposal of the Public Lands in the Late Insurgent States.

Measures have been decided upon in the Interior Department for putting into speedy operation the necessary machinery for the disposal of public lands in the late insurgent States, applications and inquiry upon the subject having been very freely made to the department—Registers and receivers have already been designated for this work in Arkansas, and as soon as this can be done for the other States these officers will be ordered to repair immediately to their posts and open offices for the sale of lands at such central points as will best meet general convenience.

THE CAPTURED COTTON.

It is understood that the Attorney General has recently furnished an opinion to the effect that the President has not the power to appoint a commission to decide claims for the large amount of cotton captured at Savannah, Mobile, Charleston, Wilmington, &c.; but that applicants must seek relief in the mode prescribed by the law in regard to captured and abandoned property; and also that all property turned over by the military authorities to the Treasury agents must be regarded and treated in the same manner.

EXCITING INCIDENT.—A scene of the most intense excitement and alarm occurred on board the steamer Brady lately, on her downward trip from Baltimore to Norfolk. About twelve o'clock, while most of the passengers were asleep, the steamer took fire, which threatened for awhile to result in its entire destruction. By the vigorous efforts of the crew and passengers, however, the flames were extinguished in about an hour, and order again restored. Our informant described the scene as of the most awful character—ladies and men running wildly about in their night clothes, screaming for help, many of whom could only be restrained from jumping overboad by the most earnest appeals and positive force.

J. G. Tiff of Ohio, a dealer in certified Government accounts, was found in a ravine on the outskirts of Charlestown, Kanawha County, Virginia, last Sunday morning. He had been shot through the head, and robbed it is supposed, of some sixteen thousand dollars in money, but his gold watch and diamond pin had not been taken.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865

The Great Invention of the Age in

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT. This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, opera, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WEST'S BRADLEY & CARY,

Late J. T. & J. O. West, Proprietors of the Invention and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic [or double] Spring Skirt. 59-dtf

IMPORTANT SALE OF COVERNMENT

HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &C., &C., &C.

At Salisbury, N. C.,

Next Thursday, July 20th.

JOHN T. POWELL,

Capt. 128th Indiana,

& A. A. Q. M. Post.

July 15th, 1865. ts.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

MR. PHIL. OWENS has left a few packages of TURNIP SEED, (sweet white flat) at our office for sale. Call and get some.

July 14, 1865. tf—53

NOTICE.

A DOVE colored mare mule strayed from my house, near Rowan Mills on Saturday last. I tracked said mule to Salisbury.

The huff of the right hind foot is half broken off. Any information of said mule will be thankfully received.

STEPHEN C. COWAN.

July 18, 1865. 3t-d.

STIETZ & BRINGLE.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

STIETZ AND BRINGLE.

NEXT DOOR TO R. & A. MURPHY'S Old Stand, having just received a fresh lot of the following articles, viz:

Sugar and Coffee,
Green and Black Tea,
Crushed Sugar and Brown Sugar,
Smoked and salt Herring,
No. 3 and 2 Mackerell,
Candy and Rasins,
Drake's Plantation Bitters,
Claret Wine,
Prep'd. Mustard,
Pepper, Spice and Cloves,
Tobacco and Segars,
Water Buckets & Sifters,
Candy and Candles.

And every other article of Family Groceries.

PRODUCE.

WANTED. We will also purchase at the highest market prices, all kinds of Country Produce.

Salisbury, July 14, '65. 12t—53

BROWN & MOCK

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 4, MURPHY'S BUILDING.

THE ATTENTION OF OUR OLD CUSTOMERS and the public generally are invited to call and see us. We have a small lot of goods, and shall continue to receive additional supplies, which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash and country produce.

We will also receive and sell all classes of goods and country produce consigned to us at reasonable commissions, and make prompt return of sales when goods are disposed of.

J. D. BROWN,
A. J. MOCK

Salisbury, N. C., June 30, 1865. 39—dt

COTTON!

COTTON YARNS!!

AND COTTON CLOTHS!!!

WANTED!!!

I WILL PAY the highest market rates for Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns and Cotton Cloth, in coin and currency, upon delivery, and am prepared to make liberal advances in Gold or Greenbacks upon consignments of the above articles or any other merchandise to the house of JOHN S BARRY & CO, Baltimore or to their house in New York, thus giving shippers the choice of either market.

Liberal arrangements will be made with Cotton Factories and Planters.

A. B. SHEPPERSON,

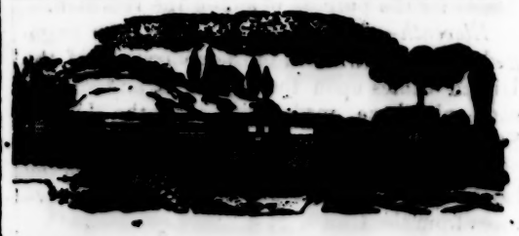
July 17-6t55 Salisbury, N. C.

MALE SCHOOL.

I WILL OPEN A MALE SCHOOL, in Salisbury, on the first of August next. For terms and particulars, apply to—

LEONIDAS BROWN.

July 14, '65 1st Aug.—53



WESTERN N. C. RAIL ROAD,

JUNE 12th, 1865.

THE persons who carried off, and have now in their possession, Iron or other property belonging to this Road, are known, and a reasonable time will be given for its return, after which those who are subject to do so will be reported to the military authorities for trial.

SAMUEL McD. TATE.

tf-26 President

TO THE POOR.

PRESCRIPTIONS PUT UP AT HALF PRICE. Call and see

JNO. H. ENNISS,

at Sill's Old Drug Store.

July 11, 1865. dtf

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The terms of Pardon—Who are to be restored to citizenship and who are to be disfranchised—Those who are excepted from the Amnesty may make special application to the President for Pardon.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D., 1863, and on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1864, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly, or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; 'and whereas many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion, have since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of the re-participation, directly, or by implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon:

To the end therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace order and freedom may be established, I Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforth keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to-wit:

I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First—All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise, domestic or Foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the U. S. to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the U. S. service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absent from the U. S., for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the U. S. Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military, or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Provided, that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath so as to insure its benefits to the people, and guard the government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President—Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction. He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr. W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

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THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW RECEIVING AND FORWARDING

FREIGHTS & MONEY PACKAGES

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE

UNITED STATES.

J. O. WHITE, *Agent.*

June 19, 1865. 20—dlm.

HEAD QUARTERS,

A BIG BUSINESS.

BLACKWOOD & CO.,

WILL DO, MIND IF THEY DON'T,

Having made arrangements to keep POSTED in all the markets of the

UNITED STATES,

They will be able to give any information, receive and forward goods to all points, or sell at Salisbury every species of property or produce.

AUCTIONEERING

Done in the latest and most

FANCY STYLES,

Either in town or country, ALL RIGHT, come ahead. Murpheys granite row Front Street.

BLACKWOOD & CO.

☞ Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.

Salisbury, June 21, 1 mo.

NEW FANCY STORE

Main Street next to the HOWERTON HOUSE.

MRS J. CARNCROSS announces to the ladies and Public of Salisbury that she has opened a store as above, containing an assortment of Millinery and other goods. Parasols, Hats, Caps, Buttons, trimmings, head dresses &c., of the latest styles and fashions. 32-tf

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The Daily Raleigh Progress

FOR sale at the POST OFFICE, by MOSES A. SMITH.

Salisbury, July 1, 1865. tf-42

THE NEW YORK NEWS

DAILY and WEEKLY.

NEW YORK WEEKLY NEWS,

A GREAT

FAMILY NEWSPAPER!!

BENJAMIN WOOD PROPRIETOR.

A Journal of Politics, Literature, Fashions, Market and Financial Reports, Interesting Miscellany, and News from all parts of the World! It contains more reading matter than any other

WEEKLY PAPER.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS INTTODUCED.

An Immense Circulation Determined on.

The Largest, Best and Cheapest Paper Published in New York.

Single Copies - - - -	Five Cents.
One copy, one Year - - - -	$2,00
Three copies, one year - - - -	5 50
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Ten copies, one year - - - -	17 00
And an extra Copy to any Club of Ten.	
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NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.

To mail Subscribers - - - -	$10 00
Six months - - - - - - -	5 00

☞ Payments Invariably in advance.

Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly News, sent free.

Address BENJ. WOOD.

Daily News Building, No. 19 City Hall Lquare New York City.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forbidden from trespassing on the land of the late Col. Chas. F. Fisher, in and near the town of Salisbury. Mr. Wm. Overman is authoriz'd to take care of said land, and to prevent all trespass on the same.

B. CRAIGE,
R. A. CALDWELL,
Administrators of Chas. F. Fisher.

Salisbury, July 14, 1865. 3t—53

GROCERIES &c.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends in Salisbury and the surrounding country, that he has opened an establishment for the sale of

FLOUR, MEAL, BACON, TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, SHOES, FANCY SHIRTS, OSNABURGS,

and in fact every thing that is suitable to the wants of the people of Salisbury, and the counties surrounding,

HE ALSO HAS

ON hand, a fine lot of writing paper, honey &c. &c.

ALL HE ASKS, is a trial, and he feels confident he will please. Call and see him two doors below Cowan's Brick Row.

THOSE having articles for sale, will call and he will exchange or buy any thing in the produce line.

J. M. ROARK.

Salisbury, July 1st, 1865. 1 mo.

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf

WANTED.

A NUMBER ONE TANNER and FINISHER, for two or three months, who can come well recommended, will be paid liberal wages. Apply at the BANNER OFFICE.

Salisbury, July 3d, 43—2w

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE, SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865.

JOB PRINTING,

COURT BLANKS,

&c., &., &c.,

The undersigned has the pleasure to inform his old friends and the public, that he has very nearly completed his repairs to the

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF HIS

PRINTING OFFICE

and is ready to execute all orders with which he may be favored.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,

HANDBILLS, LABELS,

TICKETS, COURT BLANKS,

and all other kinds of Blanks and

JOB PRINTING,

will be done in the usual good style of the work entrusted to him.

J. J. BRUNER.

June 15th, 1865.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A Commission House in Salisbury N. C., and solicits consignments of merchandize, country produce, etc. Liberal cash advances made.

W. H. HOWERTON.

Salisbury, June 6, '65 tf—20

Newbern Times, copy 1-m.